

Fincinnati

Mar/Apr 2011

**The
OFFICIAL
Bi-Monthly
Publication
Of the
Greater Cincinnati
Aquarium Society**



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Greater Cincinnati Aquarium Society

Fincinnati

GCAS Meeting Schedule– 2011

March 12th– Spring Auction
4/17/2011 Sunday Meeting
5/22/2011 Sunday meeting
6/26/2011 Sunday meeting Tony Terceira
7/31/2011 Sunday meeting.
8/28/2011 Sunday meeting Ted Judy
9/25/2011 Sunday meeting
10/29/2011—Fall Auction
11/13/2011 Sunday Meeting Eric Bodrock

Calendar of Events– 2011

Greater Cincinnati Aquarium Club www.gcas.org

Spring Auction- March 12th

Fall Auction - October 29th

Circle City Aquarium Society www.circlecityaqclub.org/

Spring Auction—April 17, 2011

Swap Meet—June 18, 2011

Columbus Area Fish Enthusiasts <http://columbusfishclub.org/>

Spring Auction— May 7 , 2011

Fall Auction—October 2 , 2011

Greater Akron Aquarium Society <http://www.gaas-fish.net/>

Auction- March 6, 2011

Greater Chicago Cichlid Association <http://www.gcca.net/>

Swap Meet April 10, 2011

Cichlid Classic May 21-23/2011

Greater Detroit Aquarium Society

Auction– March 12, 2011

Greater Pittsburgh Aquarium Society <http://www.gpasi.org/>

Spring Auction— April 17, 2011

Fall Auction—September 25, 2011

Great Lakes Cichlid Society's <http://www.greatlakescichlidsociety.net/>

Medina County Aquarium Society

Auction– May 14, 2011

Michiana Aquarium Society <http://www.michianaaquariumsociety.org/html/>

Auction April 2, 2011

Michigan Cichlid Association <http://www.michigan.cichlid.freervers.com/>

Missouri Aquarium Society <http://www.missouriaquariumsociety.com/>

Motor City Aquarium Society <http://www.motorcityaquariumsociety.com/>

Auction Dec 10, 2011

Ohio Cichlid Association <http://www.ohiocichlid.com/home>

Southwestern Michigan Aquarium Society www.swmas.org

Auction– March 5, 2011

Stark County Aqua Life Enthusiasts

Auction– June 26, 2011

Youngstown Aquarium Tropical Fish Society <http://www.yatfs.com/>

Auction- March 20, 2011

National Conventions 2011

American Livebearer Association Cleveland, Ohio April 8-10, 2011

North American Native Fish Association May 20-22, 2011

American Killifish Association Maryland May 27-30, 2011

International Betta Convention , Millbrae, California June 23-26, 2011

American Cichlid Association Washington, D.C. July 21-24, 2011

Club Information

GCAS Officers

President	Mark Murtaugh	513-779-7503	mmurtaugh@roadrunner.com
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Treasurer	Brantley Berry	765-914-9712	
Secretary	Barbara Garcia		catriona@amergim.com

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Breeders Award Program	Lenny Llambi	laboratory_lenny@msn.com
Horticulture Award Program	Josh Brock	Brock.Joshua@gmail.com
Fincinnati Newsletter Editor	Steve Smith	fishfarmer@cinci-fishfarmer.com
Membership & Donations	Jim Foreman	jim@woh.rr.com
Program & Speakers		
Webmaster	Ramon Garcia	gcas@amergim.com

The Greater Cincinnati Aquarium Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to promote the interests of the aquarium hobby.

Meetings are usually held on the last Sunday of each month at Winton Wood's Visitors Center, located at 10245 Winton Road at 7:30pm. The meetings usually include a program or a guest speaker, and a fry auction for the Breeders Award Program. Guests are welcome to attend any two of these meetings before joining GCAS.

Annual memberships are \$10.00 for an individual or family. As a member of GCAS you may attend the monthly Meetings, the spring and fall Auctions (you can register early for the auctions too) and the Christmas Banquet, and you will receive our bimonthly newsletter, Fincinnati.

I had been in search of this particular strain of Guppies for a number of years. The last time I'd seen them for sale was about 6 years ago when I was heavy into breeding Moscow Guppies. I purchased 2 trios from Steve Butcher on Aquabid. These were thrown from a Black Moscow line that he had been working with and would be the perfect outcross for those I had bought from Jerry Reigel, a fellow GCAS member.

The Moscow Guppy originated in Russia in the 1970's and looked nothing like the modern, solid colored fish of today. Early examples of Moscow Guppies looked like Metal-head Snakeskins. You can see some spotting in the dorsal and caudal fins of the Bronzes that hint of their early ancestry. These early fish were exported to Germany and then to the rest of the world in the mid 1980's. Hawaiian breeders are credited with producing the large, solid-bodied Guppies that everyone associates with being a Moscow.

Many of the modern Moscow lines will throw Bronze fry in small numbers. Females show a reticulated scale pattern over a golden colored body. Males will have a dark splotch behind the gill plate. You will also see red pigment on the peduncle. Much of this color is covered by black pigment in this line. Luke Roebuck, an IFGA judge and breeder, has line bred this color variety for a number of years. He told me that line breeding stabilizes the color of the males and produces a fish that is showable in the Bronze class at IFGA shows. He also uses these when his Moscow lines need outcrossing.



Aquatics and Exotics is located on Hamilton Avenue (US-127) about 1/2 mile North of the Reagan Highway (SR-126), just before Compton Road. If you're coming from the Northern suburbs, you can get off I-275 at exit 36 (Hamilton Ave) and go South for about 6 miles. After you cross Compton Road, we are on the right.

Store Hours			
Mon	12-8	Sat	11-6
Tue	Closed	Sun	12-5
Wed	12-8		
Thu	Closed		
Fri	12-8		



We are located in the Mt. Airy/ Grosbeck area of Colerain Ave across the street from the Mt. Airy Kroger store. This is 1 mile South of Ronald Regan Highway on the Left.

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The Store is 4 miles South of I-275. You will pass NorthGate Shopping Center, Ronald Regan Highway, Galbraith Rd (1 mile) and we are on the Left.

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Saturday 10 AM until 5:30 PM

Sunday Noon until 4:30 PM

The importance of Bronze Moscovs to your Moscow breeding program is enormous. Numerous conversations with Luke Roebuck and Stephen Kwartler, another breeder and judge, helped me with producing large, darkly colored fish that were very hardy, fertile, and long lived. Bronze females are color neutral. Breeding to a Blue Moscow male produces Blues. A Green male will produce Greens, etc. It doesn't matter what color line the female is from, the male she is bred to determines the color of the fry. One thing to keep in mind, using a Bronze female will darken the base body color of your male offspring. A medium Blue line will become a dark Royal Blue, a light Green becomes a Forest Green. Blacks will continue to be jet Black.

I sold my stock at our recent Swap Meet. I'm taking my Guppy breeding program in a different direction and I need the tank space. To those who purchased this line from me, if you have any questions, feel free to ask. Breeding Moscovs was a passion that continues to influence how I approach the other color varieties that I now keep.



Royal Farlowellas or Sturisoma Panamense are an interesting catfish. They grow to be quite large (over 6 inches) and have beautiful extensions on their finage, Figure 1. They are quite happy in fairly hard water and actually don't like the low pH conditions of most soft water set-ups. The males can be identified by their whiskers as seen in Figures 2 and 3 which depict the view of the head areas of a male and female Royal Farlowella. They exhibit paternal egg care as the males sit on top of the eggs for approximately 5-6 days, cleaning the eggs, removing infertile eggs and finally assisting the fry to break free of the eggs shells at the end of the week. If one wants to remove the eggs from the fathers care then assisting the fry to break free of their eggs will be part of the chore and can be achieved by rubbing the eggs when they are ready to hatch.

I obtained a pair of Royal Farlowella's from Greg Rau and placed them into a 20 gallon long tank and was quickly rewarded with 18 eggs. Unfortunately I was leaving for a week of vacation. The fry's only hope would be if they didn't hatch till I returned which of course didn't happen. Upon my return I found about 6 fry scattered around the tank. This was not entirely bad as they were surviving on their own although over the next week the numbers dwindled. Greg's experience has been that the fry are content to sit someplace and wait for food to come to them and will starve to death waiting for food.

After an additional two weeks, I noticed that the female was making attempts to swim up next to the male who was usually positioned on the front of the glass directly in the outflow from the power filter. His reaction was

to swim sideways in an apparent attempt to force her away. After several hours of this they settled down and layed almost 90 eggs as can be seen in Figure 4. For the next few days he positioned himself over top of the eggs to defend them. The female simply goes back to eating with no egg care provided. For the first several days the eggs are clear with a white-yellow yolk, and then after several days the eggs turn dark and can be seen in Figure 5.

The fry are perfect duplicates of their parents although they are probably 6mm when first hatched, Figure 6. In Figure 7 the fry can be seen in the background behind the male, and can be compared to the holes in a tank divider. I would be home for the hatching of this batch and took Greg's advice to suck the fry from their parents tank and place them in a small tank with vigorous aeration and good doses of APR. The fry tank had been set up for some time and had a thin layer of mulm on the sides of the tank which is good for these lazy feeders.

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Figure 1. Sturisoma Panamense Royal Farlowella



Figure 2. Underside view of Male Royal Farlowella with Bristles Figure 3. Underside view of Female Royal Farlowella w/o Bristles



Figure 5. Male Guarding 6 day old eggs- almost ready to hatch



Figure 4. Pair laying eggs

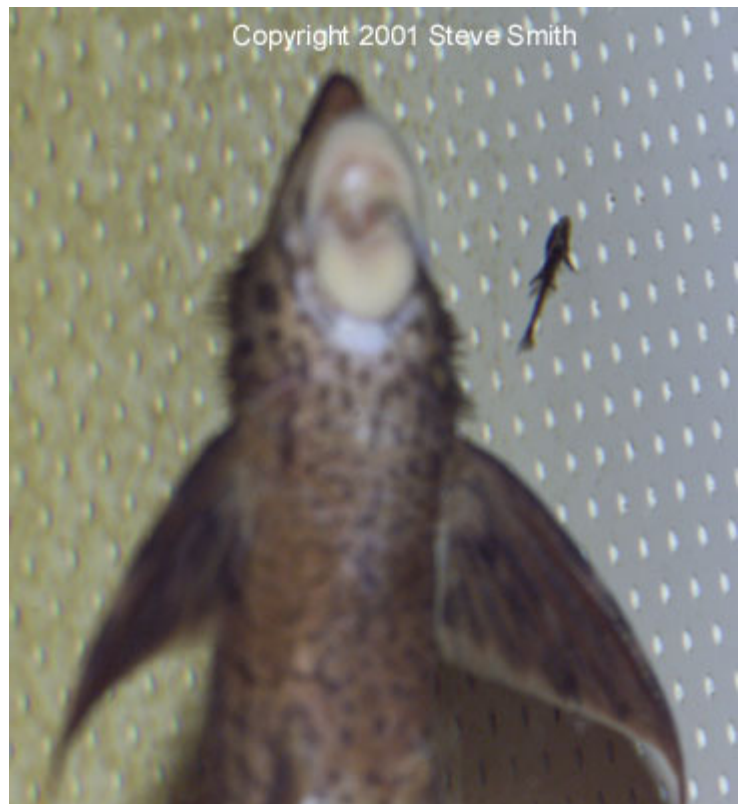


Figure 7. Dad with Fry in Background



Figure 6. New Fry

Spawning Report *Pseudotropheus demasoni* by Jerry Riegel

Environment

The temperature was 78 degrees Fahrenheit. I used Cincinnati tap water, with no additives. The fish were kept in a 65 gallon aquarium. The tank was decorated with Lok Rocks, Cliffs and Caves (plastic decorations hung on the side of the tank with suction cups), and plastic plants. No gravel was used.

Filtration

A Whisper 4 power filter was used in conjunction with a Hydro Sponge IV. No carbon was used. Twenty five to forty percent of the water was changed on a weekly basis.

Food

Flake food, pellets, baby brine shrimp, or frozen brine shrimp were fed to the adults once or twice a day. The fry were fed live baby brine shrimp or powdered dry food at least twice a day.

Fish

The fish originate in Lake Malawi in Eastern Africa. Males run about three inches, with the females running a little smaller. Their bodies are a dark sky blue with vertical navy blue bars. They are quite striking.

Twelve juveniles were obtained from Steve Smith (GCAS) last winter. At first, they were kept with *Cynotilapia afra* "Hai Reef". I believe the *Afra* were a little larger and a little more aggressive than the *Demasoni*. The *Afra* would spawn, but the *Demasoni* would not. I moved the *Afra* out of the tank. The *Demasoni* were the only inhabitants. You never saw them. After a couple of weeks, I put a half dozen adult *Cyprichromis* in their tank. This immediately brought them out of hiding. The *Cyprichromis* swam in the open top half of the tank and the *Demasoni* held fairly close to the rocks. It was a perfect match.

In time, I saw a female holding. After a couple of weeks, I stripped the fry from the female's mouth. The fry were then put into an egg tumbler and from there, a ten gallon tank. They were fed baby brine and powder food. The fry "colored up" like the adults very quickly.



Neolamprologus cylindricus, The Cylinder Cichlid by: Michael A. Risko, Jr.

Reprinted from the Feb 2010 Atlanta Area Aquarium Association -Fishtalk

Habitat: endemic to southeastern coast of Lake Tanganyika, Africa.

Aquarium Habitat: 55 Gal. Long aquarium; gravel substrate with large rocks.

Sex Differences: Dimorphic by size. Males are larger; slightly more colorful.

Breeding: Substrate spawning egglayer. Pair bonding species. Males are territorial, excavating around rocks or caves to make hidden spawning sites. Species attempts to raise fry in seclusion.

Fry: will do fine if raised with the parents; separate them by moving to another aquarium at ½ inch size or larger.



Water: Hard; pH = 8.5 – 9.0; 80 F. Water should be kept very clean and well aerated.

Diet: Lamprologines are predators in nature, feeding on small crustaceans and invertebrates; omnivorous in the aquarium. They can be trained to eat just about anything.

Neolamprologus cylindricus. Dominant Male.

Photo January 2010, Michael Risko, GCP

This magnificent Lamprologine, *Neolamprologus cylindricus*, has often been called the “Cylinder Cichlid”. They are very interesting to keep and raise, and has proven to be a very interesting Cichlid to observe here in our fish room. Our efforts with this group of *Neolamprologus cylindricus* began in June, 2007, when we acquired 2 dozen 1.5 inch sized juveniles from our favorite importer / distributor. We bought these intentionally, with the purpose of raising them and increasing the number and quality of the Lamprologine Cichlid species in the fish room. These were acclimated to a 55 Gal Long aquarium, in our Tanganyikan section. The aquarium,

30 years old but in great condition, was one of my first aquariums, and was acquired at the demise of the South Dekalb Pier1 Imports Fish Department as of January 1, 1979. Historical note: Pier 1 Imports did indeed used to sell tropical fishes; one of the first “chain stores” in Atlanta to do so. I was pretty new to the hobby when I was hired to run the fish shop in April, 1978, across the street from South Dekalb Mall. Everything was great at first, until Pier 1 began sending me shipments of dead fishes that were scheduled to be “On Sale” that weekend. Soon I learned that their large “fish distribution center” located at Ft. Worth Texas, had become a fish mortuary, and I was receiving boxes of fish that had been shipped from Asia, (determined from the writing), that had not been opened or unpacked, or acclimated into any clean water at the distribution center.

Pier 1 Imports notified me of their intent to close all 168 of their fish departments as of January 1, 1979, and I sold everything in the store at cut rate prices (50% off) before they closed. Making mistakes like this, it's best for the fishes that they are no longer in the tropical fish business. I happened to have my bachelor apartment near a privately owned store at the time, and sold all my store's dry goods stock to Mr. Louis Green, (deceased) owner of Atlantis Aquariums, which was then located at Northeast Plaza Shopping Center, on Buford Highway. I had shown Mr. Green how my dry goods stock, purchased at 50% off, was cheaper than he could buy from his wholesaler. He bought everything - cleaned out my store, then gave me a job when Pier 1 closed the fish shops. I sold all the store aquariums at \$1.00 / gallon, and purchased several of them myself, including the one used for our fishes. 32 years ago...

Time sure does pass quickly. The species *Neolamprologus cylindricus* is endemic to the southeastern, or Tanzania coast of Lake Tanganyika, Africa. They are obviously very closely related to *Neolamprologus leleupi*, sharing the same body shape, but *N. cylindricus* have different color patterns. I suspect that these two species (and others with this shape) will eventually be moved to another genus by the Cichlid Splitters, as they are not similar in appearance to other species in the genus *Neolamprologus*.

After acclimation, the *N. cylindricus* will grow slowly compared to many other species, even when given a good diet and weekly water changes of 50%. They are an exercise in patience. We sold off half of the fish, to give the remainder sufficient tank space for their pairing activities, and began a lengthy – 2 years! – process of observing them as they grew to adults and paired off.

Our late friend Lee Chaney even got six of them. Lee showed up one evening with a 55 Gallon tank and a dozen of his Black Veiltail Angelfish to trade, soon after I had taken my wife, Para Jolene, over to his place to see his fish room. The species is a territorial rock dweller, with the dominant males excavating a depression in the gravel substrate around stones to claim spawning territories. They hide in and defend their territories around the stones, and will cautiously slowly emerge when another male *Cylindricus*, or happens to swim by, or any other type of movement occurs.

The minimum tank size I would suggest for these fish would be a 30 Gal. tank, and then only for less than 1 dozen fish. Our aquarium is glass-topped to prevent jumpers. This species does have a reputation for evicting territorial losers by the suicide jump method. Substrate is our favorite gravel mixture, 1/3 crushed coral, 1/3 dark brown river gravel, and 1/3 light brown river gravel. This gives a more natural appearance than crushed coral alone will. We accomplish surface agitation of the water with the powerful return from 2 Penguin 550 powerheads, removing one when we see fry to prevent blowing them all around the tank..

For stonework, natural Caribsea coral rocks were used. These are available in a 50 pound box from wholesal-

ers. The aquarist gets a surprise, also, because the sizes and shapes of the rocks are unknown until the box is opened. Use caution with plants. The fish will not usually damage them, unless placed too closely to the spawning site. Be sure to use plants that can tolerate the high pH.

A normal “daylight” on and off cycle for lights was normally employed. The aquarium system’s temperature was set to 80F, and the pH at 8.5. As is our normal practice, SeaChem Cichlid Lake Salt and Tanganyika Buffer were used to increase our water’s alkalinity. This pH was easily maintained with our weekly 50% water changes. The *Neolamprologus cylindricus* did really well in this aquarium, and grew nicely. The males were soon setting up breeding territories,

which are hidden as well as possible in the rock formations. This species has the adult coloration from birth, but it’s a washed out version. Males patrol their chosen territory, defending it against other males as they mature. They will take their time selecting mates for spawning, and it is possible that territorial evictions may occur during this process.

When kept in a colony as I prefer, they are capable of forming several pairs in the same aquarium, if the tank is large. From my observations, each pair likes about 18 inches or so for a territory. The pairs will hide the eggs to the best of their ability in the excavation prepared by the male. It’s very likely the aquarist may not know the fish have spawned until the fry emerge, depending on how good they are at designing those hiding places for them. I value the design of a good hiding place above knowing the exact spawning date. This works well; we sure do have lots of fry coming out of those rocks!

The fry are extremely small when they emerge; 1 mm, or “pinheads with tails” as I usually describe them. The fry will require a very small food, infusoria, newly hatched brine shrimp, or the water in a jar of Cyclop-eeze will work. We culture algae on the rocks, and fry were observed in the algae. As they grow, they were gradually given larger foods such as daphnia. The adults will accept just about anything from high quality flake foods, brine shrimp to finely chopped crabmeat. Foods just have to be small enough for them to swallow.

As the fry grow, it is possible to begin raising successive spawns in the breeder aquarium. However, the larger juveniles will take most of the food as they get larger, so when this begins to occur, it’s best to transfer them to a grow out tank. We accomplish this by moving some of the water first, using a Vortex



Neolamprologus cylindricus; breeder pair

Photo January, 2010 by Michael Risko, GCP



Neolamprologus cylindricus fry

Photo January, 2010 by Michael Risko, GCP

diatom filter, then moving the juveniles. Start the fry off with small percentage water changes, then slowly acclimate them to the larger 50% water changes, performed weekly as the fish grow to maturity. Of course, it's always best to make any changes slowly.

All Lamprologines are Tanganyikan predators. The foods should include crustaceans, such as daphnia, and we increased the size of the foods as they grew larger. Supplement the diet with

other foods in small amounts, always including the aquatic animal protein for conditioning. We also feed frozen brine shrimp, bloodworms, plankton, crabmeat / shrimp mix chopped to bite-size.

Neolamprologus cylindricus is a fascinating species to observe. They will require some patience from the aquarist, but as I have stated before, patience



Neolamprologus cylindricus; male and fry

Photo January, 2010 by Michael Risko, GCP

is the most important single thing I have learned from this amazing aquarium adventure. We have successfully raised this fish for two years now, and will soon begin to distribute our offspring widely to several Georgia Cichlid Project members. If you have never kept these magnificent Cichlids, I would highly recommend them.

The GCAS 2011 Swap Meet

photos by Bonnie Smith

The 2011 GCAS Swap Meet was held Feb 12th 2011 at the Oasis Convention Center and a good time was had by all. Twenty five tables were filled with fish and aquarium related items and many old friends came to talk and swap fish, equipment and stories. Lot's of new acquaintances showed up as well and new friends were made. I'm already looking forward to Swap Meet 2012.



Future GCAS Speakers-2011

April 17, 2011 Jonathan Dooley

June 26th Tony Terceira Killifish

July 31st– Social Meeting– no speaker

Aug. 28/th Ted Judy

Nov 13th Eric Bodrock



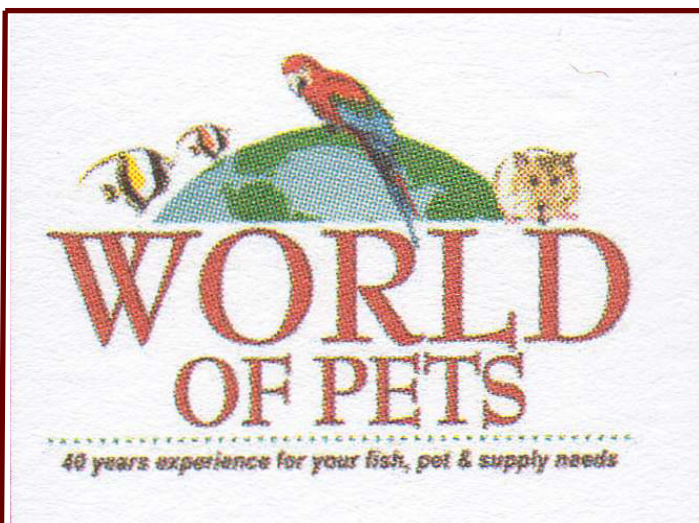
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Wednesday	11:00am - 6:30pm
Thursday	11:00am - 6:30pm
Friday	11:00am - 6:30pm
Saturday	10:00am - 6:30pm
Sunday	Closed



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Monday– Friday 11am-9pm
Saturday 10am-9pm
Sunday 12pm-6pm



2011 Breeder Award Program Statistics thru February

Last Name	Breeder	Class	Genus	Species	Month	Common Name
Anderson	Tony and Sue	1	Limia	sp.	01	Tiger Limia
Christman	Steve	1	Brachyrophis	roseni	01	Cardinal Brachy
Christman	Steve	1	Ameca	splendens	01	Butterfly Goodeid
Christman	Steve	1	Gambusia	holbrooki	01	Eastern Mosquitofish
Christman	Steve	1	Xenotoca	eiseni	01	Orange Tail Goodeid
Christman	Steve	1	Limia	sp.	01	Tiger Limia
Christman	Steve	1	Alfaro	cultratus	01	Knife Livebearer
Christman	Steve	1	Ataeniobius	toweri	01	Blue Tail Goodeid
Christman	Steve	1	Skiffia	multipunctata	02	Split Fin Goodeid
Christman	Steve	1	Xiphophorus	nezahualcoyotl	02	Northern Mountain Sword
Christman	Steve	1	Limia	nigrofasciata	02	Humpback Limia
Christman	Steve	1	Girardinus	metallicus	02	Black Chin Livebearer
Christman	Steve	1	Limia	vittata	02	Cuban Limia
Christman	Steve	5	Epiplatys	dagetti	01	Firemouth Killifish
Christman	Steve	7	Pseudocrenilabrus	philander	01	Egyptian Mouthbrooder
Christman	Steve	7	Lamprologus	ocellatus	02	Gold Ocellatus Shell
Cook	Dave	5	Aphyosemion	ahli	01	
Cook	Dave	5	Aphyosemion	celiae	02	
Hargis	Tim	1	Ilyodon	furcidens	01	Gold Breasted Goodeid
Hargis	Tim	7	Lamprologus	brevis	01	
Kalbli	Stephan	7	Labidochromis	caeruleus	02	Electric Yellow
Kalbli	Stephan	7	Julidochromis	marlieri	02	Julie
Kalbli	Stephan	7	Lamprologus	leleupi	02	Leleupi
Leising	Todd	1	Xiphophorus	helleri	01	Green Swordtail
Leising	Todd	7	Geophagus	steindachneri	01	Red Hump Eartheater
Leising	Todd	7	Lamprologus	similis	01	Big Eyed Shelledweller
Leising	Todd	7	Xenotilapia	singularis	02	Sand Sifter
Leising	Todd	7	Neolamprologus	longicaudatus	02	
Mason	Glen	1	Heterandria	formosa	01	Least Killifish
Mason	Glen	1	Poecilia	reticulata	01	Fancy Guppy
Mason	Glen	2	Ancistrus	sp.	01	Brown Bushynose Pleco
Mason	Glen	7	Callochromis	stappersi	01	Raspberry Tail
Mason	Glen	7	Lepidolamprologus	boulengeri	01	
Mason	Glen	7	Telmatochromis	sp.	01	
Mason	Glen	7	Altolamprologus	sp.	01	Dwarf Compressiceps
Mason	Glen	7	Lamprologus	similis	01	Big Eyed Shelledweller
Mason	Glen	7	Thorichtys	meeki	02	Firemouth Cichlid
Mason	Glen	7	Neolamprologus	pectoralis	02	
Mason	Glen	7	Neolamprologus	cylindricus	02	
Parton	Glenn	7	Iodotropheus	sprengerae	01	Rusty
Parton	lenn	2	Ancistrus	dolichopterus	01	Least Killifish
Ramey	John	7	Pseudocrenilabrus	multicolor victoriae	01	Egyptian Mouthbrooder
Riegel	Jerry	7	Herichthys	labridens	02	Yellow Labridens
Sipes	John	7	Amphilophus	amarillo	02	
Sipes	John	7	Amphilophus	labiatus	02	Red Devil
Sipes	John	7	Thorichtys	maculipinnis	02	

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2242 Davis Ct.
Hayward, CA 94545-1114

Ocean Nutrition
8239 Enterprise Drive
Newark, CA 94560

Ocean Star Internanal, Inc.
65 North Stone Rd
Snowville, UT 84336

Omega Sea Ltd
P.O. Box 1265
Sitka, AK 99835-1265

Pet Solutions
802 N Orchard Ln
Dayton, OH 45434-7217

Pleco Caves -Brantley
<http://www.plecocaves.com>

Rolf C. Hagen Corp
50 Hampden Road, P.O. Box 9107
Mansfield, MA 02048-9107

San Francisco Bay Brand Inc
8239 Enterprise Dr
Newark, CA 94560-3305
www.sfbf.com

Seachem Laboratories
1000 Seachem Dr.
Madison, GA 30650-4640

Steve Lambourne Co
12947 Arroyo St
Sylmar, CA 91342-5338

Sunlight Supply
5408 NE 88th St #A101
Vancouver, WA 98685-0990

TFH Publications Inc
211 W Sylvania Ave
Neptune City, NJ 07753-6296

Tetra Holdings USA
3001 Commerce St
Blacksburg, VA 24060-6671

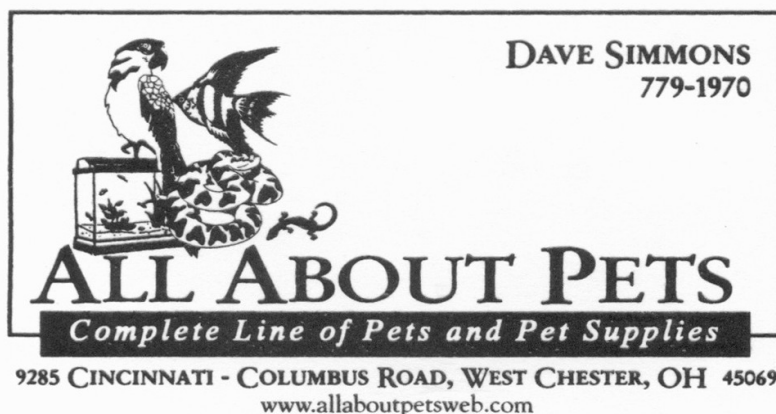
Tropical Science Laboratories
2001 N. Black Canyon Highway
Phoenix, AZ 85009

United Pet Group
6100 Condor Dr.
Moorpark, CA 93021-2608

Wardley Corporation
400 Plaza Dr #400
Secaucus, NJ 07094-3688

Zoo Med Laboratories, Inc
3650 Sacramento Dr
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7116
www.zoomed.com

All About Pets
9285 Cincinnati Columbus Rd
West Chester, OH 45069
(513) 779-1970



Monday	11:00am - 8:00pm
Tuesday	11:00am - 8:00pm
Wednesday	11:00am - 8:00pm
Thursday	11:00am - 8:00pm
Friday	11:00am - 8:00pm
Saturday	11:00am - 6:00pm
Sunday	Noon - 4:00pm

Directions

The store is located 2.5 miles north of I-275 on Rt. 42 (Cincinnati Columbus Road). The store is on the left as you proceed north on Rt. 42.



«Dues»

«Company»

«Name»

«Street Address»

«City State»

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